

Mubarak meets with Percy

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — President Hosni Mubarak met with Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, here on a four-day visit. Mr. Percy told newsmen before the 90-minute meeting that he would not answer any questions, preferring to report on his return to the United States. Mr. Percy arrived here Saturday for a four-day visit which included some sightseeing in the ancient southern city of Luxor as well as meetings with top Egyptian officials. The senator is expected to meet with Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali tomorrow before going on to Sudan, American embassy sources said.

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South Yemen, Iraq restore relations

BEIRUT, Jan. 4 (R) — Iraq and South Yemen have agreed to exchange diplomatic envoys after a break of more than two years, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported today. The agency quoted a foreign ministry statement as saying that the decision had been prompted by a joint desire to improve bilateral relations. The two countries recalled their respective ambassadors in June, 1979, following the assassination of an Iraqi professor, Toufik Rushdi, in Aden. South Yemen said at the time that members of the Iraqi embassy were responsible, but Iraq denied the allegation.

Iraq reports two Iranian jets downed

BEIRUT, Jan. 4 (R) — Iraqi forces said they shot down two Iranian fighter aircraft in the southern sector of the Gulf war front today and had killed 245 of the enemy in fighting over the last 24 hours for the loss of 30 Iraqis. A military communique carried by the Iraqi news agency (INA) said the planes "were seen exploding in mid-air." It also said the Iraqi air force had attacked enemy concentrations in the southern sector, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base. The communique also said an unspecified number of Iranians had been captured during the fighting.

Yemeni minister visits Riyadh

BAHRAYN, Jan. 4 (R) — North Yemeni Foreign Minister Ali Lutfi Al Thor arrived in Riyadh today for his second visit to Saudi Arabia since November, the Saudi press agency reported. It gave no further details. The trip came one month after North Yemen reached a wide-ranging political and economic cooperation accord with South Yemen. The negotiation of the pact follows an unfulfilled merger agreement signed in 1979.

5 killed in Iran

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R) — At least five people have been killed in incidents involving security forces and leftist guerrillas in Tehran, Iran's media reported today. The official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), in a dispatch received in London, said members of the radical people's Mujahedeen movement killed three Revolutionary Guards in a bomb attack on their house in central Tehran last night. IRNA said a woman and a child were wounded in the blast. Tehran newspapers said seven people had died in the blast, which they said had been caused by a sack of explosives thrown into the house. Tehran radio, monitored by Reuters, said two members of the Mujahedeen were killed today in a gunbattle with security forces in the capital. The radio, quoting a Guards statement, said some 90 leftist militants had been arrested in several cities over the past few weeks. Security forces had seized documents and printing presses in the raids, it said.

1 killed in Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 4 (R) — One person died and four were wounded today in a clash between rival militiamen in West Beirut, security sources said. The fighting between gunmen from the Shiite Muslim group Amal and the Communist Action organisation had now stopped, Communist Action sources said. They said one of their men died in the clash. Earlier in the day, an expert defused a powerful time bomb five minutes before it was due to explode in a bag left in a building opposite a luxury West Beirut hotel, the security sources added. The bomb contained 20 kg of explosives as well as four hand grenades, they reported. About 100 people died last year in clashes between Amal and Lebanese leftist and Palestinian organisations, police estimate.



Queen hears lecture on architecture

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor heard this afternoon the lecture delivered by Dr. Majid Tawfiq, head of the Architecture Department at the University of Jordan, on Arab architecture.

The lecture at the Amman Hotel was essentially devoted to the nature and characteristics of the Arab house and the qualitative and quantitative leap forward in Arab architecture since the sev-

enth century. Dr. Tawfiq spoke about the expansion of architecture in the big cities in the Arab World at the expense of rural areas. He pointed out that the phenomenon of emigration from the rural areas to the cities is the cause for this gap in the architectural progress separating the city from the rural areas.

Dr. Tawfiq called for paying attention to architectural planning through the stages of development and the achievement of a reasonable degree of decentralisation in the expansion of cities. He said this would make small cities progress to become medium and consequently big-size cities.

Dr. Tawfiq also urged the training of people and enriching the already existing expertise so that "we can create a solid base for planning and organisation, and we can contribute to resolving the existing problems."

Princess Wijdan, the president of the Royal Commission for Fine Arts; the director-general of tourism; and several members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps attended the lecture.

Jabal Al Nasr gets new telephones

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation has approved the installation of 107 new telephones to the Jabal Al Nasr residents, Telecomunications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben said today.

Mr. Zaben, after heading a meeting of the Central Telephone Committee for Amman, said that this is a first step which will be followed by other steps to expand telephone services in low-income

areas in Amman. He said the Corporation's policy is to secure telephones to all parts of the capital.

Mr. Zaben said that during the meeting, the participants discussed the possibility of expanding the telephone networks in the areas of Abu Alanda to provide additional telephones, particularly to the factories, companies and banks whose services depend on the availability of telephones. He added that the com-

mittee has also decided to install 478 new telephones in Al Ashrafiyah, Jabal Amman, Marka, Bayadir, Wadi Seer, Suweileh, Jabal Al Qusour, central Amman and Mahtata.

Dr. Zaben said the Marka resi-

dents who applied for telephones before the end of 1980 can refer to the Marka Communications Engineer's office to expedite the installation of new telephones in their homes.

Haig 'considers naming Mideast envoy'

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's aides said he spent the last five days seriously considering whether to name a special envoy to the drawn-out Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian "autonomy," the New York Times reported.

Aides said Mr. Haig studied the Middle East situation and the possibility of sending a high-level negotiator to demonstrate the Reagan administration's commitment to an agreement, the Times said.

But the newspaper quoted one unidentified State Department official as saying that Mr. Haig is not convinced the time is right to take action.

Mr. Haig will meet with the American ambassadors to Egypt and Israel this week to discuss the

wide-ranging problems in the Middle East along with the possibility of sending a special envoy to the Palestinian "self-rule" talks, the Times said.

Speaking at the annual reception for the United Nations by the mayor of Tiberias, Gen. Erskine said that United Nations and Israeli commanders were in regular con-

tact with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir Arafat. They reported that the PLO would continue to abide by its commitment to respect the ceasefire in Lebanon to continue.

"There have been no new developments in the region and we have not observed any heavy weapons being brought into South Lebanon," Gen. Erskine said.

Early resumption of Iraqi oil flow

through sabotaged pipeline uncertain

BEIRUT, Jan. 4 (R) — Engineers worked today to repair a sabotaged pipeline carrying Iraqi oil to the Mediterranean but there was no word on when pumping would resume.

Unidentified saboteurs blew up the pipeline yesterday, striking at an Iraqi bid to boost war-restricted oil exports. The link runs from the Iraqi oil fields across Syria to the Lebanese Tripoli oil terminal and was cut just inside Lebanon.

The director of oil installations at Tripoli, Walid Mawlawi, told Reuters today he hoped repairs would be finished within 24 hours but he did not know when oil would be pumped again.

The war with Iran closed Iraq's own terminals on the Gulf, forcing it to use pipelines across Turkey and Syria. The spur to Tripoli reopened 11 days ago after being closed for five years.

There has been no firm indi-

cation of who blew it up. Unidentified attackers shelled a tanker in Tripoli port on Saturday and three weeks ago an explosion demolished Iraq's embassy near Tal Al Abbas Al Gharbi, just inside Lebanon from Syria.

But the Iraqis have been signing new contracts and hope to get exports up to around 1.3 million barrels per day (b/d), counting on the Tripoli outlet to move some 200,000 b/d.

The Iraqi pipeline across Turkey was closed briefly by an explosion early in the Gulf war. Disputes over transit dues between Iraq and Syria have dogged the trans-Syria pipeline, which has a spur to Syria's Banias terminal as well as to Lebanon's Tripoli.

Witnesses said blazing oil had gushed from the 75-centimetre pipe into a river, spreading fire to three houses and damaging a bridge. Officials said orchards also caught fire.

Mr. Mawlawi said there were 735,000 barrels of Iraqi crude stored in tanks at Tripoli but none of this would be exported until pumping through the pipeline resumed.

Israel urges action on Poland

TEL AVIV, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Israel today called on "the democratic world" to act together to encourage democracy in Poland. In a speech to parliament, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that when Poland "was being swamped with cruelty because of its desire for freedom, the democratic world must mobilize to its aid." It was a rare instance in which the government sponsored a debate in the Knesset on an issue in which Israel was not involved. "We are a democratic country," Mr. Shamir said. "We believe it is the obligation of democratic countries, which today are in a minority in the world, to act together for the defence and advancement of democracy." The Polish-born Shamir also condemned reported anti-Semitism in Poland. "With the active help of many of the Polish people, our account is a long one."

Fahd plan for Mideast peace activated as readiness to recognise Israel denied

MANAMA, Bahrain, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia denied today that Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal had expressed willingness to recognise Israel if it accepts the kingdom's eight-point Mideast peace plan.

"There is no truth whatsoever to what has been attributed to his highness about the kingdom's recognition of Israel," a foreign ministry official was quoted by the Saudi press agency as saying.

He said that some foreign news agencies had misquoted Prince Saud's interview with the New York Times on that score.

"The important thing in his highness' statement...first and foremost, is Israel's recognition of Palestinian people's rights and its withdrawal from occupied Arab territory," the agency quoted the same official as saying. "If Israel responds to these two legitimate demands, peace can prevail in the area."

Contacts

Meanwhile, there was a flurry of contacts in Arab capitals centering on the Saudi plan.

Diplomatic circles here believe Mr. Assad will try to convince some Arab states to soften opposition to the Saudi plan since it is currently the only alternative to stagnation over Israel's recent annexation of the Golan Heights.

Another indication of a softening of the Arab opposition camp came in an interview with the speaker of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinians in exile.

Khaled Al Fahoum told the Saudi Arabian newspaper Al Yom that the Arab summit should be resumed "at the nearest possible opportunity...and must be a meeting of logic and candour."

Saudi newspapers gave a low-key treatment to Prince Saud's reiteration of the peace plan, but there was a crescendo of activities within the framework of efforts to rally the Arabs behind it.



Prince Saud Al Faisal

events indicates that the two parties are willing to end the war and that Syria is apparently moving in this direction." He did not elaborate.

Kuwait posts on the border with Iraq came under frequent rocket fire last summer during aerial battles over southern Iraq between Iraqi and Iranian jets. Kuwait blamed Iran for the incidents.

The appeal was made by Health Minister Abdul Rahman Al Awadi, who is acting as minister of state for cabinet affairs, after a cabinet meeting.

Mr. Awadi also revealed that Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah has replied to a message from Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati expressing his government's

desire to improve relations with Kuwait.

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NATIONAL

JD 17m Aqaba berths job awarded



AMMAN, Jan. 4 (J.T.) — The Ministry of Transport and the British construction firm George Wimpey today signed a JD 17.26 million contract for the construction of cargo berths in the Aqaba Port expansion project.

Under the agreement, Wimpey will build two deep-water berths for container ships, totalling 540 metres in length, and a 40-metre deep-water roll-on/roll-off (RO/RO) berth. The new berths will be located at the site of the present northern

floating berth, which will be transferred elsewhere during the construction.

The company will begin preparation of the site immediately, and the project is to be completed in June 1984 according to the timetable stipulated in the agreement.

Minister of Transport Ali Shuhaimat signed the agreement for Jordan, and George Wimpey's director general signed for his company. The signing took place at the Ministry of Transport.

Jerash road drivers warned

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today that the Irbid Governorate public works directorate will undertake construction works to widen the road on Qasqafa intersection on the Irbid-Jerash road from the morning of Jan. 5 until the morning of Jan. 7.

German team visits college

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — A delegation of experts from the West German Organisation for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) today visited the Princess Sarvath Community College and got acquainted with its achievements and methods of teaching.

The principal of the college, Dr. Radah Al Khatib, briefed the delegation on the establishment of the college, its progress and future

plans. The German delegation arrived in Amman yesterday on a two-week visit to Jordan. Its members will meet with a number of Jordanian officials and visit a number of community colleges and scientific establishments in order to get acquainted with Jordan's progress. They will also study the extent of Jordanian women's participation in the process of development.

Import ban on 20 types of produce

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — Tomatoes, bananas, marrows and cherries are among 20 types of fruit and vegetables that are not imported to Jordan during the current month, according to instructions issued by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin.

11,000 passports

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (J.T.) — The Passport Department processed 11,189 passport applications, including those for permanent passports, temporary passports, corrections and additions, during December, Department Director General Mohammad Al Qudah said today.

He added that the department had grossed JD 139,074. It issued 8,044 permanent passports, 449 temporary passports and 207 sports for Gaza citizens.

Awqaf Minister Kamel Al Sharif will open in Aqaba on Thu-

rsday a religious guidance camp.

Jordan will celebrate on Thursday the Prophet Mohammad's birthday anniversary. To mark the occasion, a religious ceremony organised by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs will take place under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, at the Palace of Culture on Wednesday afternoon. King Hussein will make a national speech on this occasion.

Other speakers who will address the rally will be the Awqaf minister, the chief Islamic justice, the president of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research and the armed forces Mufti. The Awqaf Ministry will also organise on this occasion religious ceremonies in the various governorates and districts of the country.

Awqaf Minister Kamel Al Sharif will open in Aqaba on Thursday a religious guidance camp.

Jordan Television will relay Friday prayers live on Jan. 15 from the Aqaba mosque, where the awqaf minister and the director of religious guidance at the ministry will address the worshippers. At a charitable bazaar organised in Aqaba, gifts will be given to the poor, orphans and needy families.

On this blessed occasion, Prime Minister Mudar Badran has issued an official circular declaring Thursday to be an official holiday.

Local governors have issued orders closing taverns, nightclubs and liquor stores from 5 p.m. on Thursday until 8 a.m. on Friday.

Ceremonies, courses, bazaar to mark Prophet's birthday

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NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Iraqi aides due on Friday

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (J.T.) — Iraqi Health Protection Director General Sa'doun Khalifah, and Statistics Department Director Adnan Al Rab'i, will arrive in Amman on Friday, Al Ra'i newspaper said today. They will participate in the meetings of the follow-up committee to implement a health cooperation agreement signed between Jordan and Iraq in 1979, and the cooperation protocol which was signed between the two countries in November when Health Minister Zahair Malhas visited Iraq.

Chinese women's team leaves

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — A three-member Chinese women's delegation, representing the All China Women's Federation International Department, left here last night after a five-day visit to Jordan. The members of the delegation met with Her Majesty Queen Noor, Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufi and other Jordanian women. They also visited a number of cultural and historical sites, and industrial establishments in Jordan.

Irbid children learn music

IRBID, Jan. 4 (Petra) — A musical course concluded today at the Irbid Municipality children's library. Forty pupils participated in the four-month course, during which they received theoretical and practical lessons in music and musical instruments.

Welsh academician visits RSS

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — The visiting dean of the school of libraries at the University of Wales today visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), where he saw a documentary film on the RSS' activities and various departments. He was also briefed by RSS library officials on the role of the society's library, which contains 25,000 books, in supplying Jordanian researchers with their reference needs.

Women's police force studied

AMMAN, Jan. 4 (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate is preparing a study on the establishment and development of the women's police force in Jordan. A directorate spokesman said the study, which is aimed at further promoting the work of police society, covers such subjects as the role of women in Arab society, the development of women's police forces in various countries and a field survey to determine the public's interest in the Jordanian female police force, which was established seven years ago.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS



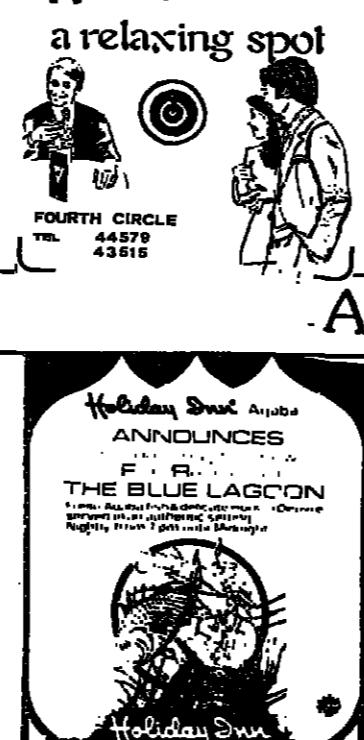
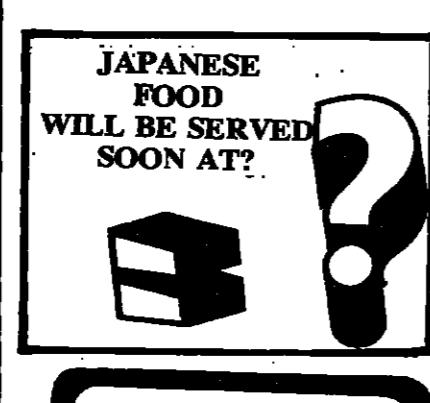
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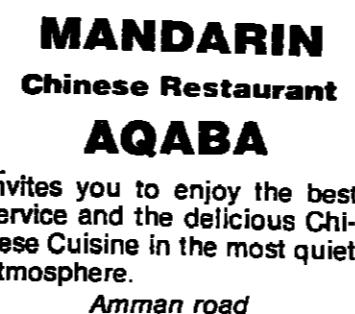
TRANSPORTATION



MISCELLANEOUS



AQABA



NATIONAL

Art and culture during 1981

An exciting and enjoyable year

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Picasso, Henry Moore, Pierre Soulages, Anthony Caro, Fromentin, David Hockney, Salvador Dali, Joan Miro, Barbara Hepworth: this is a list of names that demonstrates better than anything else what a remarkable year 1981 was for Jordan in terms of fine art.

Work from all these internationally famous artists — many of whom are the makers of 20th century modern art — was exhibited in Amman over the past year. Never before has there been an opportunity to see such a selection of art; never before have

the Jordanian artist and artlover had such easy access and exposure to the paintings, sculptures and prints of these and many other excellent artists. The year 1981 will thus be remembered as the year when international exhibitions became a regular and welcome part of the Jordanian cultural calendar.

The Jordan National Gallery played a major role in bringing some of these important exhibitions to the country. Two exhibitions for French art — one a comprehensive selection of contemporary paintings, together with some neorealist prints — gave us here in Jordan an idea of French art over the last 20 years, while the excellent exhibition of

50 years of British sculpture and the 100-year retrospective of Turkish paintings were equally interesting and informative.

With these exhibitions the Jordan National Gallery formed cultural ties with their countries of origin, which will in the near future reciprocate by holding exhibitions of Jordanian artists in their own cities. The last year saw a two-way cultural exchange with Pakistan, and already for 1982, the Jordan National Gallery has arranged other such exchanges with both Turkey and India.

The Alia Art Gallery was also instrumental, in its first full year as an art gallery, in bringing good works of art to Amman. The beginning of 1981 saw a show of the

abstract work of British artist Brian Fielding, which contrasted abruptly with the later exhibition of the "Orientalists". The latter brought classical and romantic renditions of the Levant made in the latter half of the 19th century by European artists. Finally, under the new directorship of Raghib Ghadour, there was the Contemporary Masters Exhibition, which brought prints from a roll-call of the most famous artists in the world.

Admittedly, none of these exhibitions of the Alia Gallery were brought purely for the cultural advancement of the country; but for whatever reason they were brought, it does not stop us benefiting from them or enjoying their presence.

Place on the map

One of the main benefits of all these international exhibitions is that Jordan is finding a place on the artistic map. "Jordan has now become, after Baghdad one of the most important art centres in the Middle East," Jordan National Gallery Director Suhal Bisharat told the Jordan Times. "We have now established a certain name and prestige, and more than ever people are wanting to buy Jordanian works of art."

Like 1980, 1981 saw a great many exhibitions — about 20 — held by local artists. Only a handful, however, were of a very high standard. One of these was that of the work of Princess Fahrelnissa Zeid and her students, specifically Hind Naser, Ufemia Rizk and Suha Shuman. As an indication of the quality of their work, these artists, along with Majda Raad, were invited to participate in the Salon d'Automne, the famous and prestigious exhibition held annually in Paris. The invitation came on the strength of the work seen in the catalogue of the exhibition here. In this way, these artists also brought international attention to Jordan, as the "Peintures de Jordanie" were seen by thousands at the huge and very important Paris show.

Other excellent work exhibited by local artists later in the year, came from Ahmad Nawash, from Ayyad Al Nimer and Omar Hamdan, who showed jointly at the Alia Gallery; from Yaser Duweik, and in December from Princess Wijdan Ali.

There were two large and interesting group exhibitions in 1981, in which most of the practising artists in Jordan got a chance to exhibit one or two pieces.

The first was the spring festival, held both in Aqaba and Amman, and the second was held in the unusual location of the Zeus Vault at Jerash during the three-day Jerash Festival in October. Both included some very good work by the more established artists; but unfortunately there were a substantial number of not-so-good pieces, and it is these — along with the many, often poor, exhibitions held in Amman — that give cause for concern.

Mr. Bisharat said he hopes that because of the quality of the imported exhibitions, the artists here will become more aware, and will start to be more careful about what they exhibit for their own. They will it is hoped, realise that their work has to be of a certain standard, and that not just anything they have done is acceptable.

"High standards are being set," Mr. Bisharat said. "Critics are talking; people are discussing art; and they are no longer afraid to say that they do not like a painting."

Mr. Mohanna Durra, the cultural advisor to the minister of culture and youth, also hopes to see a better general standard of work in 1982." In 1981," he said, "we have seen more exhibitions, and quite a few new young Jordanian artists have appeared for the first time. I do hope that in 1982 there will be more attention given to the standard and quality of the work that will be exhibited to our public."

Keeping standards up

Mr. Durra went on to recommend a way of maintaining high professional standards: "This could be done by forming a higher committee representing the various bodies — for example the Jordan National Gallery, the Ministry of Culture and the association of painters — in charge of

the promotion of visual arts in general.

The committee's duty, he said, "would be to maintain the quality of exhibitions, in order not to confuse our public any more. The committee, in my view, should be tolerant. It should not be based on New York standards, yet it should take into consideration the important role of presenting to the public the best of what we have. It should have the authority not to allow bad works of art to be exhibited anywhere — whether it is hotels, galleries or cultural centres."

"Encouragement must only be given to those who deserve it."

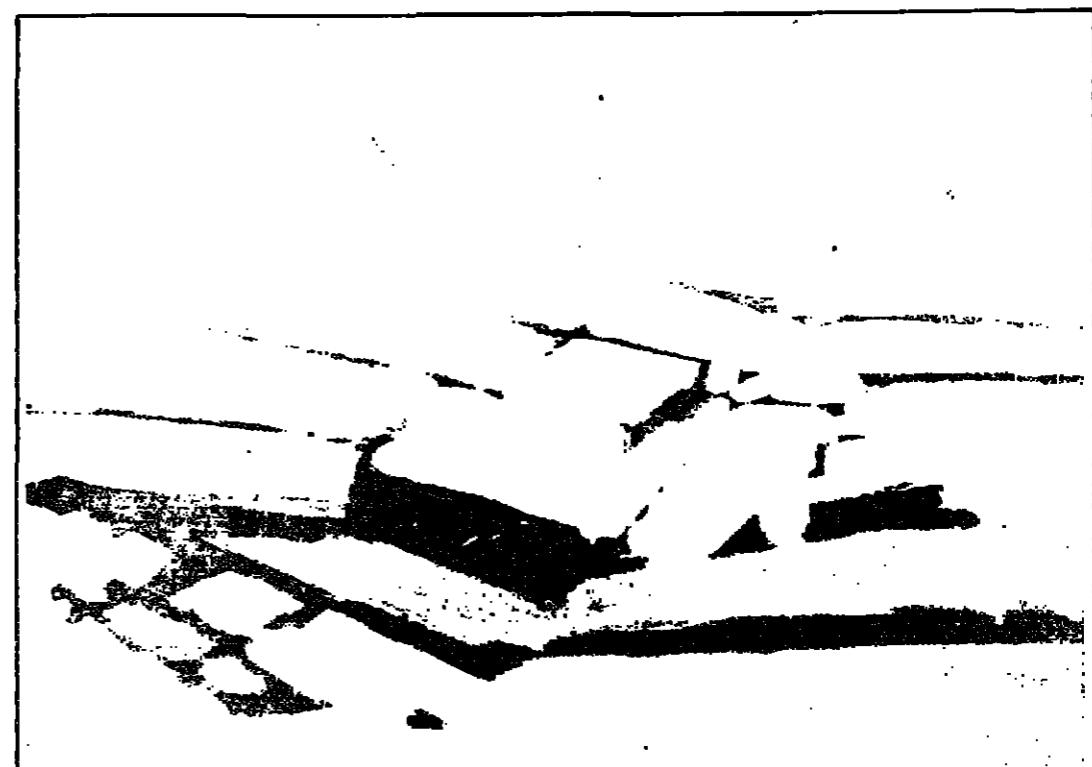
A recent open forum at the British Council on Jordanian art raised some important issues, and it is hoped that through such discussions — which will be repeated at other venues, for example the Jordan National Gallery — the local artists will benefit greatly. It was at this meeting that one of the surprising deficits in Jordanian art was noted. This was that despite the fact Jordan possesses some of the most wonderful natural scenery — expressible particularly well in watercolours — there are very few artists, with the notable exception of Ammar Khammash, who go out and paint it. As Dr. Malcolm Quantrill said, it is very surprising there is not a thriving school of landscape watercolourists.

Similarly, despite the fact that Jordan is a display case of the most marvellous varieties of stone and rocks, there are very few stone sculptors, and during the whole of 1981 there was not one exhibition of sculpture of any kind by a local artist. There were however, two ceramics exhibitions, including one of the original and delightful new work of Maha Otaqui.

The year 1981 did, however, see a marked increase in the number of photographic exhibitions. Although mostly of the work of foreigners, they at least represented an awakening Jordanian interest in the art of photography, which is being promoted fiercely by the French Cultural Centre.

The Salbashiya Trading Company, in cooperation with the Holiday Inn, held the year's only photographic competition. Wonderful old photographs taken at the end of the last century and at the beginning of this, of Jordan, Palestine and their peoples, were exhibited all over Jordan by the Harvard Semitic Museum.

The cultural centres, as usual, played an important role in the promotion of art throughout the year. The French Centre, in addition to its photographic activities, did much to promote and aid



Paintings by Omar Hamdan (above) and Yaser Duweik (below), from the Spanish Cultural Centre's exhibition in late 1981



Madaba's weavers by holding a large and interesting exhibition of their craft. The British Council, apart from the stimulation it generated by its healthy and enjoyable discussions on the theatre and the arts, hosted many theatrical performances (especially of the one-man show variety), and exciting exhibitions like the photographs of murals in "Painting the Town" and the large and informative Shakespeare exhibition.

Excellent films were the hallmark of the American Centre's contribution to the cultural year, along with some controversial exhibitions which, like one poster exhibition, raised many questions. The Goethe Institute brought prints from Germany, and made its space available for one or two Jordanian artists to exhibit their work.

Last, but not least, the Spanish Cultural Centre celebrated the opening of its new exhibition space by holding a good exhibition

Today's Weather

Due to a low-pressure zone affecting the area, it will be cloudy, with thunder showers all over the country, especially in the south. Winds will be westerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with thunder showers, variable winds and calm to wavy seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	11
Aqaba	11	19
Deserts	4	14
Jordan Valley	10	18

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 15, Aqaba 20. Humidity readings: Amman 62 per cent, Aqaba 57 per cent.



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Last date for registration: Jan. 20, 1982



Prize Pavei, from the Alia Art Gallery's exhibition of the Orientalists

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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School days

IT IS difficult not to feel relieved at, and to welcome, the reopening on Monday of Birzeit University in the occupied West Bank. Such good news is rare for those living under the occupation regime; one assumes that the university's Arab student body and their professors are happy to return to the halls of learning. But that's only part of the story.

The Israelis closed the university two months ago, in one of their by-now familiar outbursts of pique at all attempts to express the Arab Palestinian identity. The decision to let classes begin again--for whatever reason that decision was taken--renews in us a bit of hope; but such feelings will always remain mere glimmers, as long as the foreign military rulers of the land retain their pervasive and arbitrary power.

In allowing the resumption of academic activity, the authorities singled out a handful of students, members of the student council, who would not be returning to classes. What was behind the decision? Was it because of these students' poor attendance at lectures? Was it because of their low grades, or because they stuck chewing gum under their chairs in class? No, it was because they were Arabs, and were not ashamed to say so. The Israelis considered these students to be among the ringleaders of the "notorious" gangs at Birzeit, who insist on their right to be treated as humans.

Wherever young people gather, especially the younger generation of a people without recognition, they are bound to express their people's longings and aspirations. This happens all over the world, and Palestine is no exception. Since the start of the occupation, Birzeit has been a main focus of Israeli repression, because it is from these students that the occupiers are most afraid of hearing the truth.

We are happy classes have resumed at Birzeit. But measures like the latest ban have a chilling effect on our ability to hope.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The awakening

AL DUSTOUR: It seems that the Arabs have awakened from a deep dream. All the Arab capital cities are calling for rectifying the Arab situation, closing rifts and rebuilding the Arab ranks.

Although the natural motivation for this trend is a historical one, it has been clear that it is the foreign threat which drives the Arab Nation to seek the establishment of their solidarity to confront the challenges facing them.

There are signs that the Arabs are seriously moving to establish this solidarity. It also seems that the Arab soul has become impatient with what happened to Palestine and the humiliation its people suffered at the hands of the Zionists. Arabs have come to understand that their only protection lies in their solidarity.

We have never doubted the originality of our Arab Nation and its established ability of rise and confront all difficulties and emerge victorious. We bless this trend witnessed in all Arab cities. But we urge the Arabs to protect this solidarity against being influenced by any future Arab differences.

Our confrontation with Israel has never stopped. Agreements and the scores of international plans to end this confrontation have all failed. The Israeli onslaught continues. The Arabs' confrontation of this onslaught must be based on a firm pan-Arab foundation of solidarity which can restore to this nation its dignity and pan-Arab security.

The Zionist onslaught is not the only factor that urges the establishment of Arab solidarity. There are other foreign threats which the nation must confront unitedly.

The Arab states must establish this solidarity in view of domestic changes and the grave challenges facing them. The escalating events nowadays, the pan-Arab ties and the one destiny make it imperative for the Arabs to unite and establish their solidarity.

Dreaming of peace

AL RA'I: Prince Saud Al Faisal's statement to the New York Times yesterday reflect a positive image of the serious Arab trend to establish peace in the Middle East. It also stresses the fact that the efforts being exerted to achieve a just and comprehensive peace are not merely a political manoeuvre.

The Israeli reaction to Prince Saud's statement has reflected the usual Israeli defiance and haughtiness that characterise its policy to undermine peace and to perpetuate the present situation which guarantees the Zionist entity's continued control over the Arab territories and disavowal of the Palestinian people's rights.

The Saudi foreign minister stressed for the first time that Prince Fahd's peace plan guarantees Israel's right to exist and grants it all the rights and enjoyed by the people of the region and commits it to the same obligations, particularly abandoning the policy of aggression, withdrawing from occupied territories and recognising the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. But Israel, as was evident in its reaction to Saud's statement, views peace in a different perspective. Israel wants this peace to give it all the rights it wants without imposing any commitments on it.

We hope that the statement of the Saudi minister, revealed a serious tendency towards the establishment of peace, has exposed Israel and the Zionist leaders fear of peace. We hope that the world understands now that these Zionist leaders are doing their best to undermine the very principles of peace.

Everybody understands that Israel has to be addressed by a different language because the Arabs have exhausted the dictionary of peace vocabulary without any signs that the other party has taken in a single word.

Peace will remain a dream until the Arabs master the ability to talk the other language properly.

Need for family planning

By Professor Abdel Omran

The speed of population growth is forcing Arab countries to divert a substantial share of their resources from saving and development to consumption needs. In some countries this 'demographic investment' is as high as 30 to 50 per cent of total investment.

Countries such as Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and the two Yemens, which have some of the fastest growing populations in the world,

already average a population growth rate of 3 per cent a year. Soon they will be joined by Somalia, Mauritania and Djibouti, where at present the growth rate is slightly lower mainly because of higher mortality rates. The 12 countries together account for about 70 per cent of a total Arab World population of 122 million.

Although the oil-rich countries in the region possess enough resources to support such fast-growing populations, in the countries with few resources overpopulation is undermining development efforts. For instance, by the time the High Dam was completed Egypt had added to its population more people than the dam could provide for.

Another problem is the serious health hazards resulting from excessive and unplanned fertility which prevails in the region. Typically the Arab woman starts her reproductive career at a very young age and continues it throughout her reproductive span, averaging about six to eight children, if not more.

Recent surveys by the World Health Organisation have demonstrated the increased risks to mothers and children when pregnancies occur too close or at too early or too late a stage in a woman's life. These include high maternal and infant mortality, high incidence of pregnancy wastage, labour complications and other gynaecological problems. Children suffer from malnutrition and are vulnerable to infection and poor growth. What is more disquieting is the lower intellectual development found in large families as compared to small ones.

These risks alone, apart from the other problems of overpopulation, are legitimate reasons for all Arab countries to adopt a population policy making family planning services available to safeguard the health of mother and child.

But among the less well-off countries of the region, only Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt have well developed family planning services. Countries such as Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria have increasingly accepted the family health advantages of family planning, while Sudan and Somalia are showing a growing interest in family planning for the same reason.

Among the richer Gulf states however, only Bahrain provides official family planning services with information and education support given by the Family Planning Association.

The age composition of the population also presents serious social and economic problems to both rich and poor Arab nations. Because of high fertility and improved child survival, the population in the region is pre-

dominantly young; children under 15 constitute 45 to 50 per cent of the total population. Such high proportions of dependents place considerable economic constraints on development. This problem can certainly be mitigated by family planning.

Other problems arise due to the stark regional contrasts in topography, rainfall, climate and the varying accessibility of resources and opportunities. While on the one hand Arab cities are growing fast, the nomadic, scattered or hard-to-reach communities in countries like Saudi Arabia, Libya, Sudan and Egypt call for special policies to organise and reshape population distribution.

Unplanned and regulated migration, a characteristic of many of the countries of the region, is overtaxing the sanitary, transportation, health, education and housing facilities in cities such as Cairo, Amman, Damascus and Baghdad. In the country of origin, often also the countries with the least resources, the outward migration constitutes a drain on manpower.

Three major problems relate to manpower development and distribution in the Arab World. One of them is the small size of the manpower in relation to dependent children. A second is the low participation rate of Arab women in the labour force; at present this is a low 8 per cent. The third problem is the shortage of adequately trained manpower.

With the exception of Egypt most countries in the region lack sufficient numbers of trained physicians, nurses and paramedical workers to man their expanding health services. Of the 1,000 doctors who practised in Saudi Arabia

in 1974, only 190 were Saudi nationals. Even a rich country like Saudi Arabia would find it difficult to train the 6,000 doctors needed by the year 1990.

In general, the education system in the Arab countries is grossly inadequate to cater to the growing populations. Although the wealthier nations can afford to build a large number of schools in a short time, they lack trained educators who can speak Arabic.

Thus there is no doubt that the Arab countries need population policies that can take care of all these population-based problems: growth, composition, distribution, manpower development, urban growth and migration of populations.

This applies equally to the rich and poor nations. Even in countries that claim there is a need for population increase, such an increase should not be achieved at the expense of mothers and children. Therefore in addition to policies tackling specific problems, family planning is one policy that should be common to all nations in the Arab World.

-- People News Feature

Editor's Note: This article is adapted from a report by Dr. Abdel Omran, Professor of Epidemiology at the University of South Carolina, USA, first published in "People", the international development magazine.

Xerox corrected

Editor's Note: On Dec. 29 Jordan Times published a letter sent by Ms. Nancy Mudi to Xerox Education Publications concerning their publication, "Freaky Facts", complaining about the two following facts:

"Muslims are forbidden to kill cows because they believe that cows contain the souls of reincarnated human beings."

"It would be insulting to an Arab if you were not to belch before dining as his guest."

Below is the answer sent by Ms. Jacqueline A. Bell, Managing Editor.

Dear Ms. Mudi:

Your recent letter commenting on two entries in our book, "Freaky Facts," has recently reached my desk.

You are justified in raising the questions of accuracy and appropriateness of these entries. I can assure you, however, that when we originally published the book in 1972 we intended in no way to create or foster a distorted image of the Arabs or of any other group.

In periodically evaluating the books we offer, we ourselves determined not to reissue "Freaky Facts" in its original format. In fact, we have not sold that edition of the book in more than five years.

We did, however, issue a revised edition of the book in 1978. I enclose a copy of it for your interest. It does not contain the two passages in question.

In conclusion, we regret the original inclusion of these entries and have taken care that any present or future publications are carefully scrutinized for accuracy and appropriateness. Thank you for expressing your concern.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline A. Bell
Managing Editor
Paperback Book Club

Trouble for Japan

By John Roderick

Suzuki's new cabinet takes a

Despite feelings from Chinese government, there appears no prospect for significant change in its acrimonious relationship with communist North Korea.

A \$25 billion deficit in US trade with Japan predicted for 1982 could appreciably strain Sino-Japanese ties, already shaken by differences over balance payments and defence spending.

U.S. negotiators said at year-end that unless Japan opens new markets to American goods, protectionist moves could cost Japan some access to the profitable U.S. market.

A longer-term irritant is Japan's failure to heed U.S. requests for hikes in military outlays to ease the American burden of defence against Soviet military expansionism in Asia. The 1982 budget may boost defence spending by 7.5 per cent, still short of the 10 per cent figure the Reagan administration says is desirable.

Japan's political and economic ties with China were improved mid-December with a long-term low-interest loan of \$1.36 billion for a steel complex near Shanghai and a petro-chemical complex in Daqing.

-- Associated Press

Africa in 1982

By Terry A. Anderson

The five-nations -- Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany -- have signed at least basic agreement on constitutional plans for the transition from South Africa's white-minority government, political parties, the black guerrilla South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and black "front-line" states back SWAPO.

Neighbouring South Korea should remain politically stable into the new year but its economic prospects for 1982 are uncertain. Not yet recovered from a protracted recession, the government of President Chun Doo-Hwan plans to slash its export target by a billion dollars. The result could be a lower growth rate and more unemployment.

Japanese hesitation to grant a \$6 billion credit strained Japanese-Korean relations which could become a major political issue in Seoul during 1982, unless

Japan's political and economic ties with China were improved mid-December with a long-term low-interest loan of \$1.36 billion for a steel complex near Shanghai and a petro-chemical complex in Daqing.

These points are expected to hard to settle, though, as the details of supervising an independence election, the timing for independence and guarantees that the process will be fair.

Qadhafi is due to take over as chairman, a post rotated each year among African leaders, sometime in mid-year, succeeding President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

Until last November, Qadhafi had been deeply involved in Africa. He sent troops to the North-central nation of Chad in an attempt to help the government crush rebel forces of former defence minister Hissene Habre. The troops were withdrawn in November at the request of President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad after a meeting in Paris with President Francois Mitterrand of France.

The Libyans, who entered Chad in 1980, were replaced by an OAU peacekeeping force to police a cease-fire in a long-stalemated civil war.

The chairmanship of the OAU which Qadhafi will assume at the organization's next summit conference -- to be held in Libya -- is largely a ceremonial post. The OAU's top executive officer is the secretary general, a post now held by Edem Kodjo of Togo.

In addition to the Chad problem, these other issues seemed at the forefront in Africa for 1982:

- South-West Africa: also known as Namibia, this South African-governed territory could be well on the way to independence in the new year, but hard bargaining lies ahead.

Independence negotiations began moving again in 1981 with an initiative by five major western nations aimed at securing independence from South Africa for the mineral-rich but sparsely populated territory.

-- Associated Press

Panic among Conservatives

By Barry May

DISCONTENT among Britain's ruling Conservatives is rising because of fears that the country's economic recovery may be too slow to maintain Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government in power.

Despite signs of stronger industrial activity opposition to Mrs. Thatcher's tough economic policies has already flared into open revolt within the party.

Conservative critics are convinced the party faces disastrous defeat at the next general election unless she acts quickly to regain popularity by reflating the economy and reducing record unemployment.

With the jobless rate likely to hit the sensitive three million mark soon, the rebellion in the conservative ranks could gather momentum and take the political spotlight away from the bitter ideological battle in the opposition Labour party and the emergence of the new social democratic party.

The latest government figures this week, for instance, showed that Britain's industrial output rose 1.7 per cent in October, the biggest jump in 2-1/2 years.

Several prominent Conservatives are, however, unconvinced by Sir Geoffrey Howe's assertions and have said so publicly.

So have some leading British economists, who predict more economic gloom ahead.

The rebels have warned Mrs. Thatcher if the government insists on fighting inflation at all costs rather than designing programmes to create jobs, the Conservatives could be thrown out of office at the next election which she must call by mid-1984.

Most prominent among her critics are former prime minister Edward Heath, former deputy foreign secretary Sir Ian Gilmore, Mrs. Thatcher's former business leader in parliament Norman St. John Stevans, and former party chairman Edward Du Cann.

They blame the Chancellor's tight-money economic strategy for the party's poor performance in recent by-elections -- the last two have been won against heavy odds by the alliance.

The disaffected Conservatives challenge the assertion of Mrs. Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey that

miners' strike during the 1973-1974 winter denounced the cut in unemployment benefits.

"I find the argument that, because the rest of us have to suffer a reduction in the standard of living therefore the unemployed must bear their share, completely fallacious and unacceptable," he said in a parliamentary debate on raising state spending to 115 billion sterling next year.

Sir Geoffrey Howe has resisted calls for major retrenchment to reduce unemployment, adamant that the government's policies are necessary to keep Britain on course towards recovery.

The latest government figures show that progress in a huge burst of government spending to create a few temporary extra jobs, he said in a recent television broadcast.

Nevertheless, the government was swayed enough to launch a one-billion sterling scheme to provide jobs for young people.

The scheme is designed to remove 300,000 young people from the dole queues each year through apprenticeships, grants to employers and job training for school-leavers.

ECONOMY

Dollar starts 1982 on flat note

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Agencies) — The U.S. dollar today opened new year trading in currency markets on a flat note.

Foreign exchange dealers reported the dollar at one point hit a three-month low in Tokyo, descending to 217.70 Japanese yen in heavy trading with investors betting that high U.S. interest rates would continue to ease.

Later, when markets opened in Western Europe, dealers reported the dollar fell against most major currencies as currency traders swi-

tched their concern for the moment to U.S. interest rates rather than troubles in Poland, which have helped strengthen the U.S. currency in recent days.

But by noon, the dollar recovered most of its losses except against the yen and the pound sterling, which traded at \$1.930, about two cents above the losing quote before the new year holiday began last Thursday.

Dealers said the dollar's initial 1982 weakness reflected a general view that American interest rates

are showing signs of easing, which would reduce pressure on other countries to keep interest rates competitive.

They noted that British credit markets, however, remained tight which suggested relatively high interest rates for pound sterling investments, which helped strengthen the currency.

Gold opened in London and Zurich at \$400.50 an ounce, unchanged from the close Thursday. Bullion and currency markets were shut Friday for the new year

holiday. The metal dropped marginally in later deals amid what dealers described as quiet trading.

"No one really seems to know what to do," said a London dealer. "Many people apparently are waiting for a guide from the New York market."

London's five main bullion houses set the recommended morning trading price, or "fixing," at \$399. Silver traded in London at \$8.13 an ounce, marginally down from \$8.15 at the close Thursday.

U.K. miners urged to authorise strike

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R) — The leadership of Britain's 250,000 miners today called on them to authorise a possible strike, threatening a conflict sure to cause unease in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

A showdown with miners over a hefty pay claim would test Mrs. Thatcher's nerve and her resolve to keep the lid on wages just when she feels she is starting to win the battle against inflation.

Mrs. Thatcher and her cabinet will be mindful that a previous strike by miners was largely responsible for bringing down the Conservative government of Prime Minister Edward Heath in 1974.

The new miners' leader, left-wing militant Arthur Scargill, president-elect of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), has already said the pay dispute is

shaping into a repeat of 1974. Today the NUM leadership, in a special issue of the union newspaper distributed to all members, urged them to authorise a strike if necessary" in secret ballots on January 14 and 15.

The NUM negotiators need 55 per cent approval but are looking for a bigger mandate in the expectation that the mere threat of a strike will be enough to force the nationalised coal industry to come up with more money.

There is no certainty the miners will go along with the NUM leaders. They have on past occasions voted against strikes recommended by the leadership.

But the overwhelming election of Mr. Scargill, known as "King Arthur" to his Yorkshire colleagues, suggests some militancy among the members and the expectation he will take a tough stand to get them a better deal.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R) — Equities eased in quiet trading while government bonds were little changed on balance, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 7.8 at 522.6.

The strength of sterling prompted an initial higher trend in both sectors but profit taking was soon in evidence after the rises posted last week, they added. Among the leaders, GEC and Plessey fell 15p and 8p respectively.

U.S. and Canadian shares also finished lower, while golds drifted with the bullion price.

Oils were weak from the outset and B.P., Shell, Ultramar and Lasmo ended with falls of between 7p and 10p. Barclays was unchanged on balance at 45p but other banks were lower. Bank of Scotland continued to react to recent sharp gains, falling 5p to 512.

Tubes, firm last week on the closure of subsidiary British Aluminium's Invergordon smelter, fell 8p to 122. Grand Met, Hawker Siddeley and INI were 4p to 6p lower while ICL traded 9p below Friday's close at 34 1/4 right.

Government bonds ended little changed from pre-holiday levels after opening round 1/4 point higher.

The union is demanding a pay rise of 23.7 per cent — almost six times government's recommended four-per-cent guideline — to lift the minimum weekly to £100 (\$185).

The NUM bargaining committee has already rejected the latest 9.3-per-cent offer from the state-run National Coal Board.

If the miners authorise a strike, Mrs. Thatcher is certain to come under pressure from within her party to find more money.

Foreign workers make up 10% of West Germany's workforce

MUNICH, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Nearly 10 per cent of West Germany's legally-registered workers are foreigners, according to the Bavarian minister of social affairs.

Of the approximately 21 million employees eligible for social benefits under West German law, some 2 million are foreigners eligible for social benefits even if they return to their native countries, said State Social Affairs Minister Fritz Pirk.

Citing figures of September 30, Mr. Pirk said the largest group, 588,012 employees, were from Turkey, followed by Yugoslavs (348,874), Italians (308,365) and Greeks (129,706).

India sets oil import contracts

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — India has concluded agreements to buy up to 16.8 million tons of oil next year, but hopes to hold its imports to 14.5 million tons, according to a government spokesman.

In addition, India expects to import 3.5 million tons of petroleum products, a decrease from the roughly 5 million tons of refined products purchased in 1981, said petroleum ministry spokesman D. Kackwana.

The amount of oil the country imports during 1982 will depend on its local production, projected at 18 million tons of crude about 2 million tons more than last year, Kackwana said.

India is pegging its hopes for increased domestic production on its main Bombay high field in the Arabian Sea off the western port city. That field produced about 8.5 million tons last year and is projected to pump 10 million to 11 million tons this year, Kackwana said. Plans call for boosting its output to 20 million to 22 million tons by 1984 as India continues to strive for self-sufficiency.

OPEC running short of funds?

LONDON — The beleaguered world economy may have another adjustment to make over the next few years. OPEC is running short of money.

With oil consumption down because of world-wide conservation efforts — and with new price increases unlikely soon — the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is experiencing its first serious slowdown in revenue after years of high living. Many western economists, but by no means all of them, see mostly good news in the trend.

Forecasts are that OPEC members' surpluses which reached a huge \$116.4 billion at their 1980 peak, will shrink to between \$60 billion and \$70 billion this year and between \$30 billion and \$40 billion in 1982. Within a few years, they could dwindle almost to nothing.

If the miners reject strike action — and industrial observers doubt they will — it would be a personal rebuff for Mr. Scargill and a warning to him to tone down his militancy.

In fact, Bankers Trust Co. economists here have compiled projections showing that OPEC nations may well be running \$20 billion overall deficit by 1984, making OPEC a net borrower instead of a lender for the first time since the big 1973 oil-price increases. Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. has come up with similar projections for 1982 and beyond.

The reason for the trend is the very fact that OPEC has so successfully exploited in recent years supply and demand.

Soaring oil prices and the amassing of the surplus over the past eight years have drained other nations' power to purchase other goods, added to inflationary pressures and exacerbated balance-

of-payments deficits. They have also heightened the volatility of the currently markets and forced governments to adopt more restrictive economic policies. Now all that may be reversed, or at least alleviated.

"The fact that they have less means everyone else has more," Mr. De Vries explains. Tom Sergeant, a London-based economist for Marine Midland Bank, adds: "Other things equal, it's a somewhat bullish factor."

But other analysts are more bearish. Ronald McKinnon, an international economics specialist at Stanford University, argues that whereas the oil-producing countries have consistently funneled the bulk of their excess revenue into securities and bank accounts, the industrial nations aren't likely to bank as much of the total pot. These nations tend to spend more of their income than OPEC nations do. Therefore, Mr. McKinnon says, net

savings — and money available for investment — are likely to be lower.

As a result, Mr. McKinnon says, interest rates are likely to rise, and both industrial and developing nations will have a harder time borrowing. "The financial squeeze will be greater," he says.

What's more, with the exception of a few wealthy oil-producing countries such as Saudi Arabia, the OPEC nations themselves are likely to suffer a serious economic squeeze, heightening the political instability in some areas. And the OPEC lands' demand for imports from the major industrial nations is expected to decline.

"There are a lot of distributional impacts," says Lawrence Brainard, Bankers Trust's chief international economist. "It's difficult to tell for the moment exactly how everything is going to sort out."

— From the *Wall Street Journal*

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

No rise expected in OPEC output

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R) — OPEC will find it difficult if not impossible to raise its oil output this year much above 1981's 10-year low of around 23 million barrels daily, the Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) said today.

The New York oil industry newsletter, which is also distributed in London, said government and industry analysts forecast that oil demand would continue falling in 1982 while companies would be tempted to reduce surplus stocks.

Supplies to the non-communist world from outside OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) were also increasing and were expected to exceed OPEC output for the first time in about 20 years.

Economic recession, energy conservation and greater use of coal, gas, and nuclear power have helped depress demand for OPEC oil to the present level of 23 million barrels daily from a 1979 peak of nearly 31 million, according to market experts.

OPEC has been forced to cut some prices and freeze its base rate because of the slump in demand. Stable prices can be expected for as long as demand stagnates, the experts say.

Sudan removes sugar subsidies

KHARTOUM, Jan. 4 (R) — The Sudanese government removed subsidies today on sugar, resulting in a 62 per cent increase in its price, an official statement said.

The cost of one pound (0.45 kilograms) of sugar rose from 18 cents to 29 cents, the statement added.

President Jaafar Numeiri began to introduce tough austerity measures last November in an attempt to improve his country's economic situation.

Subsidies on petrol and petro-chemicals, which cost the treasury about \$500 million in 1981, were removed then.

As a result a gallon (3.78 litres) of first grade petrol rose from 1.50 Sudanese pounds (about \$1.70) to 2 Sudanese pounds (about \$2.20).

A gradual phasing out of subsidies on wheat is expected within the next few months, officials said.

Bahrain's refinery output reaches record level

MANAMA, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — The Bahrain Sirta refinery registered a "record" production level of 259,000 barrels a day in 1981, the Gulf News Agency reported today.

It quoted Industry and Development Minister Youssef Shirawi as saying that this was the highest production figure since the refinery was set up 45 years ago.

Bahrain was the first Gulf country to discover oil and also the first to experience depletion of that resource. Its current production rate stands at 50,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

Saudi Arabia supplies Sirta with more than 200,000 barrels of crude daily.

Israel raises fuel prices by 15%

TEL AVIV, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — The price of petrol and other fuels went up 15 per cent today to adjust for currency exchange rates and cut government subsidies.

The price of a gallon of 94-octane petrol rose from 32.90 shekels (\$2.11) to 37.75 shekels (\$2.42), and diesel fuel rose from 23.55 shekels (\$1.51) per gallon to 27.14 shekels (\$1.74) per gallon.

A 26-pound tank of cooking gas went from \$7.07 to \$8.14.

A hike in the cost of heavy industrial oil — Israel's primary energy source for generating electricity, was expected to lead to hikes in electricity and water prices.

The energy ministry said the price hikes were necessary to bring costs into line with the devaluation of the shekel against the dollar since the previous price increase last November.

The dollar, now worth 15.60 shekels, has risen 7.6 per cent against the shekel since November.

JORDAN TELEVISION	21:00 News Summary	21:43 Evening Show	22:00 Close down
CHANNEL 3	Koran	Cartoons	Children's Programme
5:50	Children's Programme	Children's Programme	Children's Programme
6:45	Local Programme	Local Programme	Local Programme
7:00	Local Programme	Local Programme	Local Programme
7:30	News in Arabic	News in Arabic	News in Arabic
8:00	Arabic Series	Arabic Series	Arabic Series
8:30	Local Programme	Local Programme	Local Programme
10:15	Arabic Series	Arabic Series	Arabic Series
11:45	News in Arabic	News in Arabic	News in Arabic
RADIO JORDAN	6:00 French Programme	7:00 News in French	7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 Medical Report	8:30 News in Arabic	9:00 News in Arabic	9:30 News in Arabic
9:00	Stockard Channing: Puppy Love	Pop Session	Pop Session
9:10	Documentary: A Matter of Life	Sign on	Sign on
10:00	News in English	News Bulletin	News Bulletin
10:15	Bestseller: The Last Outlaw	Pop Session	Pop Session
RADIO JORDAN	8:30 Sign on	8:45 News Summary	9:00 Pop Session
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz	9:30 News Summary	10:00 News Headlines	10:30 News Headlines
PM	11:00 News Headlines	11:30 Sports Round up	12:00 Sports Round up
12:00	12:30 Sports Round up	13:00 World News	13:30 World News
12:30	13:30 World News	14:00 News Summary	14:30 News Summary
12:45	14:15 News Bulletin	14:45 News Bulletin	15:15 News Bulletin
13:00	15:15 News Bulletin	15:45 News Bulletin	16:15 News Bulletin
13:15	16:15 News Bulletin	16:45 News Bulletin	17:15 News Bulletin
13:30	17:15 News Bulletin	17:45 News Bulletin	18:15 News Bulletin
13:45	18:15 News Bulletin	18:45 News Bulletin	19:15 News Bulletin
13:55	19:15 News Bulletin	19:45 News Bulletin	20:15 News Bulletin
14:00	20:15 News Bulletin	20:45 News Bulletin	21:15 News Bulletin
14:15	21:15 News Bulletin	21:45 News Bulletin	22:15 News Bulletin
14:30	22:15 News Bulletin	22:45 News Bulletin	23:15 News Bulletin
14:45	23:15 News Bulletin	23:45 News Bulletin	24:15 News Bulletin
14:55	24:15 News Bulletin	24:45 News Bulletin	25:15 News Bulletin
15:00	25:15 News Bulletin	25:45 News Bulletin	26:15 News Bulletin
15:15	26:15 News Bulletin	26:45 News Bulletin	27:15 News Bulletin
15:30	27:15 News Bulletin	27:45 News Bulletin	28:15 News Bulletin

SPORTS

TENNIS TALK

The backhand

By Maureen Stalla

The backhand is very similar to the forehand in terms of technique. However one very important difference is the way the racket is held. For a one handed, right handed backhand, turn your right hand about a quarter turn so that the palm of your hand is on top of the racket. The knuckle of your index finger should rest on the top of the handle. Your fingers should be slightly spread and the thumb may give added support by being along the back of the handle.

To hit a backhand by stepping with the left foot, take the racket back with your left hand supporting the racket throat. The racket should be at waist level and the racket head no higher than the wrist. The hitting arm should be comfortably straight.

After the ball bounces, step with the right foot, and transfer your weight, your side still to the net. With a firm wrist, contact the ball well in front and gently lift it towards your partner. Hold your finish and check, in order, your feet, balance and racket position. All your weight should be on the front right foot which is flat on the ground and at a 45 degrees angle from the baseline. An imaginary line could be drawn touching both toes which goes toward where the ball is to be hit. You should be comfortable on balance; standing straight and tall, shoulders level. Your body should be facing a 45 degrees angle to where you want the ball to go.

For proper racket position, your wrist is at eye level and is firm. The racket is very high and straight — that is, perpendicular to the ground with the heel of the racket pointing to the ground.

First swing the racket without the ball. Then find someone to toss to you until you feel confident about the stroke. The backhand is really a more natural stroke than the forehand and it is quite possible it will be your favourite shot.

Holding bowls Windies into strong position

SYDNEY, Jan. 4 (R) — Paceman Michael Holding bowled the West Indian cricketers into a strong position on the third day of the second cricket test against Australia today.

Holding finished with five wickets for 64 as Australia, who lead 1-0 in the three-test series, were bundled out for 267 in the first innings.

At close of play, the West Indians were 93 for two in their second innings, 210 runs ahead with eight wickets standing, with Desmond Haynes and Larry Hopes unbeaten on 37 and 20 respectively.

Australia, resuming at 111 for three, looked to have little hope of avoiding the follow-on when they slumped to 172 for seven at one stage.

But a whirlwind eighth-wicket partnership of 70 between Bruce Yardley and Allan Border saved the day.

Yardley hit a sparkling 45 before being bowled by Holding while Border remained unbeaten on 53.

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AQABA THERMAL POWER STATION

TENDER No. 2/82

BOILER ISLAND

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announces the availability of the Boiler Island Documents, Tender No. 2/82, for the Aqaba Thermal Power Station, from the consulting engineer offices, as of January 5, 1982, and from the Jordan Electricity Authority offices as of January 6, 1982.

The tender consists of supply, delivery, erection, testing and commissioning of two boilers to supply steamflow required for the two turbo-generators of 130 MW each.

It is expected that only internationally-competent firms with ample experience in this type of works, done outside their own country, will participate in this tender.

Documents are available for collection against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 150 or \$450 per set consisting of two copies at the following addresses:

Jordan Electricity Authority
Purchase and Procurement Department
Jabal Amman - Fifth Circle
P.O. Box 2310, Amman, Jordan
Telex No. 2129 JEASAK JO

Chas. T. Main International Inc.
Southeast Tower, Prudential Center
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Telex: 940598
Telephone: (617) 262 - 3200

The closing date for receiving the proposal will be Thursday, April 15, 1982, at 10:00 a.m.

Amman teenager Olympic captain



Amin Shahin (17), Jordan's water polo captain for the Olympic Games practicing at Millfield School pool.

U.S. basketball roundup

Laker's winning streak snapped

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (A.P.) — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's return to the Los Angeles Lakers was hardly a rousing success. Rather, it was a disaster. But it wouldn't be fair to blame the all-pro center.

Abdul-Jabbar missed six games because of a strained tendon in his right ankle. The Lakers won all six games, but their streak came to a resounding end last night.

Abdul-Jabbar scored 26 points, grabbed 16 rebounds, had four assists and blocked three shots in his first action since Dec. 17, but the Lakers started horribly and finished even worse in suffering a 110-90 setback to the Seattle SuperSonics.

In other National Basketball Association Action last night, Denver downed Milwaukee 128-122 and Portland topped Kansas City 127-116 in overtime.

"Maybe it's an adjustment with Kareem coming back, but whatever it is, I don't think it will take them long to get it all back together," said Seattle guard Gus Williams, who scored 10 of his game-high 27 points in the fourth quarter.

Los Angeles appeared sluggish as the Sonics scored their first seven points and extended their advantage to 36-20 after one quarter. It was 58-45 in the first half when the Lakers got hot.

Los Angeles scored the final four points of the first half to make it 58-49, and the first eight points of the second half to draw to within one point of Seattle. Shortly thereafter, the Lakers led 71-64 and appeared on their way to a seventh straight victory.

However, the Sonics, 19-11,

dominated the rest of the game, outscoring the Lakers 46-19 in the final 18 minutes of play. Seattle led by only one point, 78-77, entering the fourth quarter, but tallied 13 of the period's first 17 points for a 10-point lead. The rest was easy.

Ronnie Shelton added 25 points and 12 rebounds and Jack Sikma had 19 points and 20 rebounds for the Sonics, who outrebounded the Lakers 56-49.

Jamaal Wilkes and Norm Nixon added 24 and 18 points, respectively for the Lakers. Magic Johnson was held to nine points, but he had a game-high 14 assists and nine rebounds.

English scored 38 points and Kiki Vandeweghe added 25 as Denver snapped Milwaukee's five-game winning streak.

The Nuggets trailed 67-65 at halftime, but Dan Issel scored 10

points in the third quarter when Denver outscored the Bucks 41-25 to take a 106-92 lead. The Nuggets shot at a 68 per cent clip in the third quarter.

English hit 14 of 21 shots from the field and was 10-for-10 at the free throw line for the Nuggets. Marques Johnson led the Bucks with 21 points.

Two three-point goals by Kelvin Ransey and one by Jim Paxson in the final minute of regulation sent Portland into overtime against Kansas City, then the Trail Blazers blitzed the Kings 16-5 in the extra period.

Calvin Natt scored 28 points to lead Portland, but it was the second and three-pointer by Ransey that overcame a 111-108 Kansas City deficit with six seconds to go.

Rookie Steve Johnson scored 33 points and had 18 rebounds for the Kings.

Spain readies security for World Cup finals

MADRID, Jan. 4 (R) — Officials are planning Spain's biggest security operation in preparation for the World Cup tournament in June, according to a report in the monarchic daily ABC today.

The newspaper, quoting security officials, says the plan will involve 3,500 plain clothes policemen, 5,000 paramilitary civil guards and 22,000 national police.

The large security force will work alongside municipal police coordinating traffic and checking

fans for bottles, knives, clubs and other items that could be thrown or used against other spectators.

Plans for medical services include the deployment of Spanish Red Cross members, a fleet of ambulances outside football grounds and each stadium will have a mobile intensive care unit on standby. There are also plans for three large ambulances capable of treating up to 50 people at a time.

Members of scouting and other volunteer organisations, wearing distinctive orange shirts, blue trousers and blue forage caps, will be on hand to advise fans.

Leaflets are being prepared in Spanish, English, French and German giving tips on match behaviour for fans such as: "Remember that any uncivilised behaviour could produce a catastrophe."

Spurs' good luck spell continues

LONDON, Jan. 4 (R) — Tottenham's remarkable run of luck in the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup continued today when they received a home tie against Leeds United in the fourth round draw.

The holders have played outside London just once in their last 14 F.A. Cup ties, in last year's semifinal against Wolverhampton at the neutral Hillsborough ground in Sheffield.

Tottenham drew that match but won the replay — at Highbury in London.

But Tottenham's good fortune was not enough to make them favourites with the bookmakers.

They were quoted at 5-1 to repeat their triumph of last season behind 9-2 favourites Liverpool, drawn away to second division Rotherham or first division strugglers Sunderland, who have still to replay after drawing on Saturday.

Amin, who spent his earlier school days at The National Orthodox School, Amman, first began playing water polo when he joined Millfield three years ago. A fast swimmer, he has won many races at Amman's Sports City. He used to train daily at the Royal Automobile Club in Amman, but found the lack of competition both lonely and disheartening. Amin's father, Shahin, managing director of Shahin Sons Trading and Contracting Company, decided he wanted his son to have an English education before going on to university.

Amin gained seven O-levels at Millfield, despite his having to spend three months initially learning to speak English better at a language centre in England. He is now studying for his A-level examinations in double maths (pure and applied), and physics. Afterwards, he hopes to go on and get a degree at Imperial College, London.

It will be a hectic time for Jordan's water polo captain before he returns to England for the spring term at Millfield.

"I know everyone in the water polo squad," he says "so I will be partially responsible, I think, for the team's selection."

Giants clash in World Hockey Cup

BOMBAY, Jan. 4 (R) — The men's World Hockey Cup resumes tomorrow with a double clash of the giants when defending champions Pakistan meet West Germany and Australia tackle the Netherlands.

All four nations have maximum points from their three previous three games and will be eager to grab the undisputed lead in their respective groups.

West Germany will not be overawed by meeting the holders in pool 'A'. They drew with Pakistan in the Champions' Trophy in Karachi last year and beat them in a recent international in Frankfurt.

The pool 'B' clash between the Dutch and Australians should be equally thrilling.

The Netherlands have been in sparkling form, beating Olympic champions India 4-3 and recording good wins over England and Malaysia.

In tomorrow's other matches, Argentina play New Zealand in pool 'A' and England meet Malaysia in pool 'B'.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH	EAST
♦ 963	♦ KJ7
♦ J5	♦ AKQJ2
♦ 873	♦ A42

WEST	EAST
♦ 10842	♦ KJ7
♦ AQ63	♦ 109742
♦ 93	♦ 865
♦ 873	♦ K6

SOUTH	WEST
♦ AQ5	♦ K8
♦ K8	♦ 1074
♦ 1074	♦ QJ1095

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass
4 ♦ Pass 5 ♦ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♦.

Albert Dorner of London, Editor of the International Bridge Press Association's Bulletin, was one of the first journalists to write in detail about "discovery plays."

What is a discovery play? Study this defensive problem to see how it works.

North-South reached a reasonable five club contract, though three no trump might have been a better shot. North's jump to four clubs was overaggressive. His

hand was balanced, and his action took his side beyond three no trump. Nevertheless, it required intelligent defense to defeat five clubs.

West led the two of spades. Consider what might happen if East plays the king of spades and declarer wins the ace. Declarer takes the club finesse, losing to the king. Should East now shift, or should he try to cash two spade tricks?

The answer is — East doesn't know! West's opening lead marks declarer with three spades, but who has the queen? If West held the queen? If West held the king of spades, it is imperative for East to shift to a heart, since dummy's diamond suit is ominous.

There is a way, without peeking at any hands, to determine who holds the queen of spades. East should play the jack of spades to the first trick! South wins the club finesse, and loses the club finesse, but now the heart shift is automatic — West is hardly likely to have led away from the ace of spades on the auction that occurred.

As the cards lie, declarer might still make the contract if he were brilliant enough to win the first spade with the ace! But that would risk unnecessary defeat if West held the king of spades. Besides, any declarer good enough to pull off that play deserves to make his contract.

CHILDREN OF WAR: Time reports on children in five war zones.

THE CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE POPE: At least three men were involved, the Italians believe.

HOW TO WISH UPON YOUR STAR: The international registry will name a star for you.

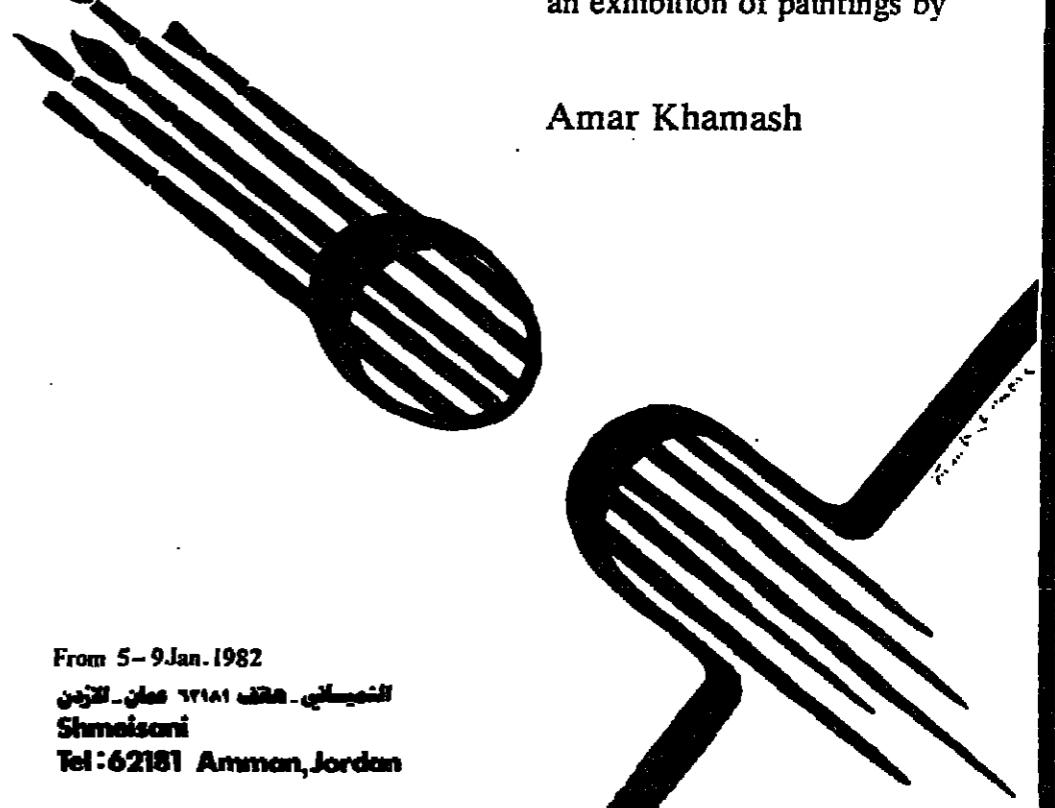
EUROPE'S ECONOMIC BLAHS: A board of economists sees an anaemic recovery ahead.

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